VOLUME V NO. 662.

TELEGRAPHIC

Our Cable Dispatches.
Lesson, October 1.—The Pan-Anglican Synod saued an address condemning Ritualism and

Popery, and urging the unity of the church.

Channal declines giving his parole.

It is reported that Naroleon has issued a calculy-worded note to the South German Sov ereigns, asking pledges against union with North

LONDON, October 1—Evening.—Consols 94 1-16; Bonds 724. Sugar 25s. 6d.

Liverpool, October 1.—Evening.—Cotton closed

stendy; sales 12,000 bules; prices unchanged.
Manchester advices favorable.
VIENNA, October 2.—Francis Joseph visits Paris

October 20th. October 20th.

Flohence, October 2.—Quite a serious riot of Garibaldians, at Viterbo, has been quelled.

Paris, October 2.—There is much distrust in po-

litical and financial circles. Rouser, Foreign Secretary, Lavallette, Home Secretary, and Niora, Italian Munister to France, left for Biarritz to con fer with the Emperor.

European News per Steamer. New York, October 2.—The Scotta brings European news to the 22d ult.

The Times says the death of Sir Francaica Brace is a peculiar misfortune pending the present intricate delicate negotiations with a Government not always disposed to approach Great Britain in a spirit of generosity and forbearance. The position is most onerous, and each occupant finds his labors more exacting than his predecessors.

Washington News.
Washington News.
Washington, October 2.—General Mower telegraphs General Grant that the election passed

off quietly throughout Louisiana.

The Treasury clerks now work from nine to four The internal revenue to-day is \$1.761,000. The Crow Indians refuse to meet the Commis

The Crow Indians retuse to meet the commissioners at Fort Laramio in November.
One thousand pounds buillon was recently shipped from Gold Hill, Novada.
The Merchants' Union Express safe, at Browns-

ville, Nebraska, was plundered of \$15,000.

The Massachusetts Democrats have nominated John Quinox Adams as Governor, and Grouge M. STEARNS as Lieutenant-Governor. Two hundred and nineteen towns were represented by nine hun-dred and sixty-three delegates. Universal enthu-

The Secretary of State has letters reporting the discovery of pure anthracite coal in Russian

The Franch Mint at Charlotte, N. C., is soon to be put in full operation for assaying purposes only.

Mr. Jones, the Assayer, is now here, and represents that operations have been recommenced in mines neglected during the war, and that receipts are on the increase, not only from localities.

North Carolina, but from contiguous States.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, October 1.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE Officers now abs the increase, not only from localities in

To avoid risk of yellow fever, officers now absent from their commands, which are serving in the 5th Military District, are authorized to remain absent until further notice from this office.

By command of General GRANT.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

From Virginia.
Richmond, October 2.—Hon. Alexander Rives and a colored man were nominated by the Republicans of Albemarle for the Convention yesterday. Last night they were burned in effigy by the oppo-

Congressman Shanks, of Indiana, addressed the blacks this evening. He said that he spoke as one of a party who had power, when he said that the Southern States would have been in the Union long ago if they had given rights to the blacks; and that they never would get in till they did. Jourson, it guilty, would be impeached, and even with the aid of the Maryland militia, which was arming, would be powerless to do anything. The men of the North are ready at the tap of the drum to quell him and his militis. He predicted 30,000 majority in Ohio for the Republicans.

New York News.
New York, October 2.—Hon. Jonathan Sturges A. T. STEWART, Judge HILTON and Bishop BAGLET have arrived on the Scotia.

From Nashville. NASHVILLE, October 2 .- There was a slight frost

Election in Alabama.

Mobile, October 2.—The second day's vote stan 820 blacks, 24 whites. With very few exceptions the vote was for Convention. No disturbances

MONTGOMERY, October 2 .- Two days' voting in Montgomery give 4539. The first day in Selma 3800. The first day in Opplika 150. The first day in Wetumpka 1000. All for Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, October 2.—The interments from

ow fever for the twenty-four hours preceeding 8 A. M. to-day are 54.

In the case of the old and now School Boards
Judge Du Plantten decided that the new Board was appointed when no vacancy existed. The resolutions of Council repealing all ordinances touching public schools were null because they conflicted with the Act of the Legislature and were a violation of the charter because passed by both Boards on the same day. The Judge decreed that the new Board was not qualified, and be forbidder to perform the duties of School Directors of public schools in New Orleans. No appeal will be taken Marine News.

NEW YORK, October 2 .- Arrived -the Champion

Domestic Markets.

New York, October 2.—Stocks irregular. Gold advanced to 44. Sterling unsettled; time nominally 94a94; sight 94a94. '62 Coupons 113. Flour 10a15c. better. Wheat Sa5c. better. Corn 1a13c. better. Rye very firm. Oats dull. Pork firmer at \$24. Lard steady. Whiskey quiet. Cotton quiet 22c. Freights quiet. Turpentine quiet at 581. Rosin dull: strained \$4.

Cotton active; sales 2200 at 22c. Floar active State \$8 65a10 93: Southern \$10 50a14 25. Whea buoyant; white Michigan \$2 9503 07}. Corn active mixed Western \$1 29aal 33. Provisions steady. Geoceries firm. Naval Stores dull. Freights firm. Money active. Call Loans fully 7. Gold closed firm. Governments closed quiet, generally a frac

The Sub-Treasury to-day sold \$1,000,000 bonds and bought \$1,000,000 Sevon-Thirties. The Sub-Treasury balance is \$114,000,000. LATEST.—Gold closed at 43f.

BALTMORE, September 2.—Cotton—rather better feeling; small salos; Low Middling 21; Middling 22a224. Flour sluggish; shipping Superfine \$9 75a10 50. Wheat stronger; prime to choice \$2 50a2 56. Receipte light. Corn scarce; White \$1 27s1 28; Yellow \$1 33s1 35. Oats steady; prim. 72. Ryo steady at 44s47. Provisions fair for Southern demand ; quotations unchanged.

CINGINIATI, September 2 .- Flour firmer; in fair demand. Corn dull and lower; No. I shelled 96. Whiskey nominally unchanged. Provisions firmer; held higher. Clear Bacon Sides advanced 3; there were buyers, but no sellers, at 177 at close Lard in good demand, 133.

LOUISVILLE, October 2.—Flour active; Superfine \$8. Corn unchanged. New Cotton 19. Pork \$24; Bacon Shoulders 14‡; clear Sides 19. Lard, kettle

New ORLEANS, October 2 .- Sales 1150; demand more general, supply increasing; prices easier; Low Middling 18a18]. Receipts, 538. Flour firm, with an upward tendency; triple Extra \$11.75; with an upward tendency; triple Extra \$11 75; choice Extra 14. Corn firm and unchanged. Oats—prime at 80. Pork firm, 20a20‡; Bacon in fair jobbing demand; Shoulders 15; clear Sides 19; Sugar-oured Hams 26½a27. Lard very firm; tierces 15; kogs 16. Gold quiet, 43½a43}. Sterling 5½a58. York Sight ås discount.

Monra, October 2.—Sales 750 bales; receipts 1890; demand chiefly for better grades; closed quiet and steady, at 18a18jc, for Middlings. SAVANNAH, October 2.—Cotton active; sales 876

bales; Middlings 18ja19c.; receipts 1400. Augusta, October 2.—Cotton in fair demand; prices steady; sales 358 bales; Middlings 17gc.; receipte 525 bales.

AN EDITOR'S WORK.

Of all the various sorts of work by which men e several vocations and employments deem duties the most laborious. The lawyer contheir duties the most laborious. The lawyer con-tends that he works harder than the doctor while the latter pronounces the assertion an idle boast. The minister of the Gospel is confident that he is abundant in labors beyond his brethren of the learned profession; while the several crafts that drive the plough, smite the anvil, push the plane, and all whose occupation develops the mus-oular tissue, scan the idea t' it mea who work with the brain, are in any measure worthy to be compared with them. We leave these contestants for the highest place of honor among workers to highest place of honor among workers to contend with one another, while we assert with unbounded confidence, that the duties devolving upon the Editor of a daily paper, are of all mans of duties the most exhausting, trying and diff

We think we can make good this assertion, and if the reader will hear us with a mind free from bias—hear us with a dispassionate and candid judgment, we are confident he will be forced to

admit we have substantiated our claim.

The scissors are indispensable in the making up
of a paper. As well may a mason attempt to build a house without a trowel, or a black-mith work in iron without a sledge-hammer, as for an Editor to get up his sheet without the seissors. The extracted articles in a journal have as much to do with its character, as its loadors. Those extracts, most of divers sorts, embracing a vast variety of subjects, and while comprehending a large circuit, their length must be proportioned to the interest their length must be proportioned to the interest of the topic discussed. An article may contain valuable and important information, and yet the subject may be stale, or but a limited number may feel any interest in it; or it may possess intrinsic interest, but there is some other subject of greater interest that should occupy the space.

An intelligent judgment must preside over the selections. The scissors must be under the control and direction of the mind. A great deal is read that must be passed over. It is necessary to reduce the length of many items; and to add a word by way of explanation, or protest to many

word by way of explanation, or protest to many

In order to make the scissors do good service. the Editor must read with care and pains the large pile of exchanges that every mail brings. He must see everything in all of them. We do not say he must read every paragraph, but his eye must take in everything they contain. He caunet let the least important lie unopened, for even that stupid sheet may contain an item of value. He must open, and run his eye through the columns thuse open, and run his oye through the columns of scores of papers every day, with his mind concentrated on the toilsome work. The attention must be maintained. He must take care that nothing of worth is overlooked; that nothing is nothing of worth is overlooked; that nothing is repeated that will not bear reproduction; that nothing occupies more space than it deserves. He cannot afford to edge, to grow indifferent to relax severe attention. When the eye alights on an acceptable paragraph, it must first be read—if selected, it is cut out and set aside. Paper after paper is gone through, until the attention fags, the mind is weary. The toil has exhausted the interest felt at the beginning, and it requires an interest felt at the beginning, and it requires an effort to maintain attention. But the labor has to be performed, and that day after day, from year

The paragraphs that appear do not convey as adequte idea of the amount of labor heatowed on any journal. There is space, but for a limited number of items. The others are crowded out by elegrams, advertisements, communications, and see who did his utmost to produce an interesting paper, has the mortification the next morning to see a dull sheet and a pile of returned copy, very little of which can be turned to account, lying on his desk. While the reader consures the industridull a sheet, accusing him of stupidity and leziness, but a small portion of his toilsome labor is offectual; the other portion goes for nothing.

But though the work that is wrought with the scissors is of so toilsome a nature, that involved in the preparation of editorials is even more laborious. A variety of topics, many of which possess no interest for the editor, have to be touched upon n every issue of his paper, while some subjects of greater importance must be discoursed upon every day. No matter what the theme of the leader his readers will not look with any degree of allow ance on common-place material, or lack of point and vigor in expression. The editor is always expected to write with clearness, force, and frosh ness, to say something new and striking, or if the topic is of such a nature as to make original views and ideas impossible, he is at least expected to present the subject in such a form as to give his

riows the appearance of novelty. When a subject is agreeable to one's taste, who nind and heart receive it with warm embrace, composition is both easy and pleasing. But when there is no sympathy between the theme and the mind; when mind and heart turn away from it, aversion; or when the body is weary and in disposed, the brain heavy, and the spirit sluggish, one cannot be required to do harder and more la-borious work than to write. It is worse than eating without an appetite, or trying to alcop while all the powers of the mind are in lively operation, or talking while the utterance of overy word recyires renowed and special effort. But the editor cannot consult his mind, and is often denied the liberty of selecting his subject. He is obliged to write, and not seldom obliged to write on a topic in which he feels no interest

A person of great conceit once attempted to preach a sermon, and failed miserably. On being laughed at for his failure, he said, "if any one thinks it casy to preach let him try it." So wesay in regard to the work of editing a daily paper. If any one esteems the work easy, let him try it, and like the would-be-preacher, he will be convinced of his error.

BARNWELL, S. C., September 80, 1867. Mr. Editor: You will do us a great favor to in-form us why it is that Captain Magnam and Lieutenant Peake, of South Carolina Railroad, doon it to the interest of that organization to charge us, poor, ruined, unreconstructed farmers, two dolars and a half for a bale of cotton from the stations in this District to Charleston. Cotton is car-ried from Augusta to Charleston for less than half that figure; and the steamboate on Savannah River carry it for fifty cents a bale to Savannah from any landing on the river. Some planters say that they can send their cotton to Charleston vic Savannah by water for less the by the before mentioned company's care. Others say that they will send to Savannah and save one dellar and a half on the bale, for that is all they can "clear" at the present low price of the article.

Now do Mr. Editor, as you have a great deal of influence, touch up the Captain and Lioutenant; They are good men and wish to do right if they knew how. But they forget; and are worried by the multiplicity of calls upon their time and atten-

It was fair that the planter should shell out when he was in luck and getting 35 to 40 cents for cotton. Always liberal and disposed to spend money, he did not complain when other interests demanded a small portion of his gains. But now now when he feels that everything is against him, udgment, skill and luck all gone, the price of his favorito sinking at the rate of one cent per day, to demand the two dollars and a half is ungenerous, alicious, unwise and anti-republican.

In all earnestness, and seriously, this charge is too much and should be lessened. They are many who feel the burthen besides

BARNWELL FARMERS.

A CALCULATING MACHINE is in use in the office of the Registrar-General in London. Its operatious are both accurate and usoful, and in the las annual report of the Registrar there are numerous calculations for which it was used. It is limited to calculations involving a regular series, but by means of logarithms, quostions involving calcula-tions in the higher branches of mathematics can bo reduced to very simple formulas, and brought into such a compass as will readily admit of their insertion in the machine. The machine was intended to perform only the operation of addition, but by various expedients it is made to perform also subtraction, multipliertion and division. The also subtraction, multipliertion and division. The machine has also been used to introduce the elument of interest in the various tables. The preliminary steps of the work, such as calculating the mortality at decennial periods of age and deducing the difference, were performed without the aid of the machine, but when the differences were once obtained, the machine was able to take up the work and continue the calculation in the differential method.

To the Editor of the Charleston Willy News: earn their bres I, none is more laborious than the calling of Eanton. We are aware that the members adicalism and agrarianism. They are sugges tive of important thought on a subject of great moment to every patriotic citizen of this country. When the writer in question, after promising that the contest so recently terminated on this continent "was merely a contest between the Greek and Roman ideas of government," thus eloquently adds: "Collision took place, and with the clash of ideas came the clash of arms, and with the clash of arms came the overthrow of the Greek idea," there are few, perhaps, who realize that we are virtually re-enacting history; that history is actually reproducing itself.

The prevailing tendency of all government of the present day is to liberalism. Liberty is the cry that greets the cay from all quarters of the globe. It is painful to note that this is all a furore. It is not that liberty which is justly the cynosure of civilization, which consists in the security unimpaired of all personal and relative rights, discovers and signalizes, and a medley of grosser instincts, what is divine and elevating in the coninstructs, what is dryine and elevating in the con-stitution of man, and which, through all the de-velopments of past ages, has contributed to the affranchisement of human thought. It has its living, bleeding type in Moxico as it is, and in its history as it has been from the date of the con-

the splendid remains of ancient grandeur—edifice, of imperishable granite wrought in all the ingenuof imperishable granite wrought in all-the ingenu-ity of architecture—improvements in agriculture, and the arts and sciences—attests a civilization fully abreast with the progress of the enlightened world, introduced by the Tolices in the seventh century, and advanced and perfected by the Az-tees who followed them six hundred years later; while in their half romantic legends were revealed the existence of codes, and rubries and rituals yet in force during the regency of the Montezumas.

But what is Mexico now?

The Franks subjugated Gant and stamped its

national character with the courage of their own excellence. The Normans overrun England and gave it its constitution and the most cultured nobility in the wor. 1. Spain conquered Moxico, and the fatal logacy of its own degeneracy has been entailed upon that ill-starred country; and whereever, in ancient as well as modern or mediaval times, the history of conquest has been written, the lesson is the same. The question is involun-tary: Are we drifting to this?

There is but one antidote for anarchy. The con There is but one annuote for anarchy. The con-dition of Paragnay was analogous to the present condition of Mexico. Unbridled passion and say-age vengeance was the supreme law to which the indolent, hybrid, and almost effete Paraguenos appealed in extreme cases; but Dr. Francia a sumed the dictatorship, and wielded the iron scep-tre of despotism with too much severity to admit among parties, or corruption in high places. Extreme cases try principles. The peri-phery is fire; the centre is safety. So, under the galling lash of tyranny, government settles down to a point equidistant from anarchy below to abso-lutism above, provided the constituents of govration above, provided the constituents of government have attained to that stoge of civilization which reason and morality alone can perfect. We do not hold that this would be a present panacea for Mexico; but we do hold that despotians, cruel, exacting, systematic, so it be reasonable, is the only civilizing influence which can safety after the destines of such a country.

For the American people, however, too much or too little rule will be alike intolerable. We must o careful that, in avoiding Charybdis, we do no founder on Scylla. Party organizations are indis pensable to popular governments, when they have ust sufficient power to discover truth; but they must be rostrained, and they must be intelligent. The lightnings of truth produced by their colpeople. Thus circumstanced, their mutual expo-sures of corruption and vontality would be in the highest degree beneficial to republican institutions, where everything should tend to the de-velopment of those healthful ideas which scource individual rights in the palladium of written con stitutions

legislation, is experimental. The extension of the lective franchise to the illiterate freedmen of the outhern States-to a vast floating population without fixed interests, excitable, indelent, creduons—will no doubt prove the most egregious po-litical blunder every committed by a shrewd and practical people. Where the voice of the people is proclaimed the voice of God, it should assuredly be modulated by prudence and wisdom, and should possess the least possible amount of the shrick of madness and the yell of savagery. And what will be the divine voice in our midst? The ntelligence of ten States is under duress. The polls because of crimes against the Constitution, which in turn is most griovously, because complacently, violated in the said exclusion. The voice of the negro will provail in the South be of the nogro will provail in the South because that element is predominant. They are ignorant of the privileges or correlative responsibilities of freedom. They do not comprehend the worth of moral character nor education, nor pecuniary incomplete. They are not processing. They lors. moral character nor education, nor pecuniary in-dependence. They are not progressive. They are not able to live above law. Led on by unprincipled white men, they will revel in drunken orgies over each temporary success achieved by their radical adherents; but the excess of the ovil must surely work its own cure. Slow as may be the process of development, reaction complete, unresisting, universal, is inevitable.

The fundamental principle of liberty, as it was produce itself. It may come forth metamorphosed. strengthened, and clad in the regalia of higher and more enduring ideas. If this should not be, our future is typed in the tragical history of Mexio; and it is certain that before this fundamental principle can be reproduced, a great change must take place in the American mind. We must increase in loyalty. We must learn to idealize con-stitutional liberty. Our political institutions must be so remodelled and constructed as to make the inculcation of sentiments of reverence for law the first and most especial of childhood's lessons. No longor must what is ruffian, recklessly of law, or what we may term the temerity of treases, on, arouse the enthusiasm of Americans. The character of the State partakes of the character of its constitnents. With a view to the elevation of the former, Isocrates thus admonishes Demonicus, with respect to his civil duties: "First exercise plety toward God not only in sacrifices, but also in the preservation of eaths; for the former indeed may be an indication of abundant wealth, but the lat ter is a proof of integrity of character. Honor the Deity always indeed, but especially in the sacred rights appointed by the State; for thus shall you both appear offering sacrifics to God and obeying the laws.

The American people cannot, and surely will not allow their liberties to be made the jest of a peril-

ous experiment. Whatever we may think, it is cor-tain that no constitution can suit this country in which the just equilibrium between the citizen and the State is not properly preserved, and where the moderated freedom of each individual is not se-cured; each part aiding in the healthy action of the whole, and receiving in return its quota of vigor and life from the mighty pulsations of the one and undivided heart of the country. We shudder instinctively when we think of liberalism, and reflect that it means unrestrained license; that it means defiance to constitutional law, the erection of power over right, passion over constitutional authority, and the substitution of a blind majority for the or-ganized product of the State. Where the structural idea of government is liberty, regulated by reason, the rights, personal and relative, of citizens are essentially involved in that idea; and it was these rights our Constitution was intended to regulate and defend. The administration of the State, embracing the executive, logislative and judicial branches, was the concrete development and application of this structural idea to the rights and duties of the individual. Under this regimen the political enfranchisement of the citizen should be graduated by his moral and intellectual fi'ness to participate in the affairs of State.

CECIL GRAY.
WALTERBORO', S. C., September 10th, 1867.

Cheyenne is just four miles north of the Colorado line. The military post will be on the reser-vation about one and a half miles above the city, and the position is admirably selected. About 2,000,000 feet of lumber is hauling from Denver to erect the necessary quarters, stables, &c. About 400 cavalry are now encamped in the vicinity of Cheyenne.

GENERAL SICKLES' SPEECD. On Thursde v last, in Philadolphia, Gen. Sicki 88.

made the following speech.

COMEADES: I am g'ad to see you one and all and thank you for these expressions of statchment and rogard. This meeting recalls times when the country was in peril, when 1001 and 8cott were bothing Washington for the inauguantion of Lancon was filing the arsenals Floydunded and Cameron was filing the arsenals Floydunded and the country was in peril, when 1001 and 8cott were bothing valued in the state of Antistanton, the year war minister of Antistanton and the state of Antistanton and Antistary protects by all poople and superintend the other state of Antistanton and antistary protects and the Antistanton and Antistanton and Antistanton and Antistanton and Antistary protects and the Anti

quished enemies have been supenerously treated by their continuorus. My sthry-figh and portarished two and one or two cookertations with the continuorus the continuorus and the catalogue and the continuorus and the continu

Harlleesvilce.
Berry's X Roads.
Mars Bluff.
Campbell's Bridge.
High Hill.
Allen's Bridge. Britton's Neck.. Old Ark... Jeffrie's Creek... Mullins'... McMillan's...

1870 1746 White majority. [Marton Grescent.]

The New Horet.—This establishment is rapidly approaching completion, and we long for the hour when its handsome windows shall be ablaze with the illumination of chambers full of gneste. By long odds, it is the most elegant edifice in Columbia. Not even the Metropolitan or 81. Nisholas, in New York, can excel the beauty and factness of its architecture. The rooms are large, airy and light, and, taken all in all, the prinses are as attractive, within and without, for the purpose contemplated, as any building in its size. We have not learned whether it has been rated, but whover does so, and keeps a six class hotel, will make money.

over does so, and keeps a class hotel, will make monor.

We would not mind keeping the hotel ourself, if somebuly would agree to keep us.

Hol fon Vernson Steaks.—Gen. Wade Hampton, Hon. James G. Gibbes, Col. John Haskell, Major D. A. Millor, and Mr. L. Stark, started yesterday for a doer hunt. The locality is only about thirteen miles distant, and sportsmen say that flue bucks abound.—Cotumbia Chronicle.

bucks abound.—Octombia Chronicle.

A New Disease.—According to the report of Dr. Harris, of Now York, he has discovered on board the ship Hospital a disease "which he had never seen be'ere and he vontured to say ao five physicians in New York had over seen." Rome of the patients, he fields, were blue, some black. The secretions from the kidneys were normal; the skin was warm, not cold; pulse slow, not leverish. There was general congestion; the blood was atsganted in the extrema vessels; and there was refehing, with other symptons of cholera. The disease he regards as in a limited measure contagious. Evidence of corebral congestion was not found; but he thinks he detected a poison on the brain, which kills its victims within four hours. He is inclined to believe that this is the same disease as that which, under the name of the "blue disease," or the "black ty-hus," has been puzzling the doctors in Ireland during the past five months.

We have a strange cable item about a proceeding in Greece. Red Ropublication actins to be threatening King Orno. A party has arisen there which proposes to overthrow the King and cafablish a Ropublic under the protectorate of the United States, annex her as three States. These are shrowd fellows, these "relacif Greeks. They want a backer before they enter the fight; and if they can only be assured that the United States will undertake their protection, they will pitch in without delay. It is, however, an illegical idea of the Greeks, after what they have seen here of the opposition of the Government to "rebels."

CHARLESTON, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 1867.



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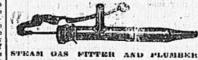
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WILLIAM BROOKBANKS.



PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL GAS FIXIURES, GAS FITTING AND PLUMBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO NO. 116 KING STREET, August 31 Detween Bross and Quien streets,

OBITUARY.

DIED, at Summerville, S. C., after a lingering illness DAVID C. GIBSON, on the 2d day of October, 1867. 45" The relatives, triends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. DAVID C. GHSSON and family are reportfully invited to attend his tuneral services, at the Pirst Presbynvited to attend his tuneral services, at in-terian Church, Meeting street, The Alberton, October 10 (1994)

CAROLINA.—The Members of this Grand Lodge are in vited to attend the Femeral Services of Bro. P. G. D. C. GBSON, This Afternoon, at the First Presbytetin Church, at Four o'clock.

- Orand Secretary,

48 L O. O. F. SOUTH CAROLINA LOOGE, NO. I.—The Officers and Members of this Lodge are re-spectfully invited to attend the Pitteral Services of P. G. D. C. GHEON, at the First Presbyterian Church, This Afternoon, at Four o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AP DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED SPATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE MATTER OF DAYID R. WILLIAMS & CO., BANKRUPTS, DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—This is to give notice that, on the twenty-sixth day of September, 1867, a Warrant of Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of South Carolina against the said DAVID R. WILLIAMS & CO., of Charleston, is the District of Charleston, in said District, who have been adjudged Bankrupts on their own position: That the payment of any debts and the delivery of supp position. nent of any debts and the delivery of any pro-longing to such Bankrupts to them, or for their the payment or any users and the descript or any pro-perty belonging to such Hankrupts to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are for-bidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their Fetate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at office in Broad street, Charleston, before R. B. CARPENTER, Esp., Repter in Bankruptcy for said District, on the twenty-second day of October, A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock M. J. P. M. EPPING,

iU. S. Marshal for said District, as Messenger, er 3 3, 12, 22

AP NOTICE TO MARINERS,—CAPTAINS
AND PILOTS wishing to anchor their vessels in Ashley
River, are requested not to do no anywhere within direct range of the heads of the SAVANNAH ERALHOAD WHARVES, on the Charleston and St. Andrew's side of the Ashley River; by which precaution, contact with the Submarine Telegraph Cable will be avoided. S. C. TURNER, H. M. Harbor Master's Office, Charleston, Pebruary 6, 1869.

February 7

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